THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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New Series.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1846, Vol. 5.—No. 7.

THERE NEVR WAS AN EARTHLY DREAM.

There never was an earthly dream
Of beauty and delight,
That mingled not too soon with clouds,
As sun-rays with the night;
That faded not from that fond heart
Where once it loved to stay,
And left that heart more desolate
For having felt its sway.

There never was a glad bright eye,
But it was dimmed by tears,
Caused by such griefs as ever dull
The sunshine of our years,
We look upon the sweetest flower.
'Tis withered soon, and gone;
We gaze upon a star, to find
But darkness where it shown.

There never was a noble heart,
A mind of worth and power,
That had not in this changing world
Plain misery for its dower;
The laurel on the brow hath hid
From many a careless eye,
The secret of the soul within,
Its blight and agony.

There never was—there cannot be
On earth a precious spring,
Whose waters to the fevered lip
Unfailing we may bring.
All changeth on this troubled shore,
Or passeth from the sight.
O, for that world where joy and peace
Reign as eternal light.

Santa Fe Intelligence.

The last number of the St. Louis Republican has the following:

"The Editors of the Independence Expositor say, that there has been another loss of provisions wagons and teams on the route to Santa Fe. The Indians surrounded the train and drove off a large number of mules with perfect impunity —the men not having ammunition enough to protect themselves from the attack.

"All the papers from the upper part of this State contain letters from Santa Fe of late date, and all of them refer with much solicitude to the prospect of a scarcity of provisions. A letter to the Palmyra *Courier*, written on the 11th October, says that Col. DONIPHIN is unable to get off on his route south for the want of money to purchase provisions, and the provisions or means of transportation for a regiment:

"It will take almost all the means of the different departments here to fit out the Mormon battallion for California, and should the regmient of infantry ordered here arrive, there will be serious apprehensions of suffering for want of provisions this winter, as the country can furnish but little, and that in cattle. The soldiers are now upon part rations, expecting supplies daily from Bent's Fort."

"The paymaster has no money to pay the troops, having been disappointed in his expectations of selling drafts to the traders to meet the claims of the soldiers."

"A short residence here satisfies the most curious who visit this far-famed town of mud-houses, filthy streets, and still more filthy people. The Mexicans show but little disposition to mix with the Americans, and are evedently not satisfied with the powers that be. Many of them, and among them the most wealthy, have left and are leaving. The intercourse is confined to the lower class, who find ready sale and good prices for what little corn and meat they have to sell.—The fandangoes—the only public amusements here, and generally free to all—are a promiscuous assembly of whites, blacks, and copper-colored, and but a grade higher than a negro dance in Missouri, and not as amusing. The dreams of rich signors, with beautiful, languishing signorettas, brunetts with black eyes, &c. vanish into dried up half-breed Indians and Spaniards in blankets, and swarthy, mulatto, slip-shod wenches, without modesty or regard to common decency. If we remain here, we will have a dreary time this winter; but we hope for better luck, and, having come this far, think we deserve it."

"W. C. Remington writes to the Editor of the Platte Argus, under date of the 12th October, that 'there is no money here to pay off the troops, *except checks*, and they are worse than nothing, as there appears to be no silver in the country.—The paymasters brought *some* money with them, but they retain it for the use of the officers to buy them provisions.' The apprehended scarcity of provisions is also noticed. Mr. Remington says that the Mexican population are leaving Santa Fe daily, for what reason no one knows, but it is supposed that they have sold all their provisions to the Americans, and are compelled to leave or starve. 'To say the best of them, they are a miserable race of beings, and the volunteers consider themselves disgraced by coming so far to fight such a degraded set of men.'

ANNUAL ERPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document occupies nearly six columns of the Union, and believing that an abstract of its contents will be more satisfactory to the great majority of our readers, we have prepared the following:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1816. were as follows.

Receipts and Means.

From customs,		$26,712,667 37
From sales of public lands,		2,691,452 48
From miscellaneous sources,		92,126 71
Total recepts,		29,499,247 06
Add balance in treasury, 1st July, 1845,		7,658,306 22
Total Means,		27,157,554 28
The expenditures during the same fiscal year amounting to the sum of		28,021,114 20
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1846, of		9,127,438 08

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 7837, are as follows:

Total receipts exclusive of Treasury notes and loans,		31,385,731 00
From Treasury notes under the act of 22d July, 1846	5,000,000 00	
From loan under the same act	5,000,000 00	
	10,000,000 00	
Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1846		9,125,430 08
Total means as estimated,		50,462.178 00
Total expenditures,		55,241,212 09
Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1847,		4,789,042 01

The estimated receipts, means, and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, are as follows, viz:

From customs from the four quarters,	28,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	3,900.000 00
From miscellaneous sources,	100,000 00
Total revenue,	32,000,000 00
Deduct deficit on 1st July, 1847,	4,779,072 01
Total means for service of the fiscal year ending June 30th 1848,	27,220,957 99

Expenditures.

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postmaster General, viz:

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year,	$721,284 31
Permanent and indefinite appropriations,	3,310,144 72
Specific appropriations asked for this year,	41,717,355 44
Total estimated expenditure,	45,781,784 51
Deduct total means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848,	27,220,957 98
Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1848,	18,560,826 52

The actual deficiency in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1846, will not exceed $19,000,000, but to keep a surplus of $4,000,000 on hand, will require a loan of $23,000,000. If Congress would lay a duty of 25 per cent on tea and coffee, a loan of only $19,000,000 will be required.

The imports of tea, being 16,891,020 pounds, consumed in the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to the value of $3,983,337, and of coffee being 124,336,054 pounds, being of the value of $7,802.894, making an aggregate of $11,786.231, a duty of 25 per cent. on which would yield an annual revenue of $2,946,557.75. After making a full allowance for decreased consumption on account of the duties, the additional annual revenue from this source might be safely estimated at $2,500,000.

The duty, if laid, should go into operation as early as the 1st of January, ensuing, as from that time till the spring, the importations, particularly of tea, are large. The report says:

If this is not done, and the duty is to go into operation at a much later period, the tax will operate as an enhanced price to the consumer, without producing a correspondent revenue. The stock now on hand, and that would be important forthwith, namely, of coffee from Cuba and St. Domingo, and some other ports, and of tea in part from the bonded warehouses of Europe, coming in free of duty in anticipation of the law, would contribute nothing to the country, whilst the price of the stock on hand here, as well as that thus brought in free of duty, would be augmented nearly in the same proportion as if the duty had actually gone at once into effect. A delay, then, in imposing this duty on tea and coffee, whilst it would tax the consumer for several years as much as if the duty were imposed at once, would, during that whole period, bring very little revenue into the Treasury. Such a delay, then, would only enable a few individuals to amass large fortunes at the expense of the people.

It is believed that the loan required should be for a period of 20 years, reserving the power to purchase the stock at any previous date, at the market price.—Half of the loan should be negotiated early in the spring, and the remainder in the summer or fall, payments being required only as the money may be needed.

The amount of Treasury notes paid up to 1st inst. under act of August 10' 1842, amount to $17,446.31.

Amount of principal of public debt paid since March 4, 1845, is $1,605,02, and of interest paid $1,528,042,61. Under act of 22d July last, $3,823,100 in Tresury notes have been paid on account of the five million loan, negotiated at 6 per cent.

The public debt of every description, principal and interest, due by the United States, including loans, treasury notes, &., amounting, on the 1st December last, to $21.259,494,60; of which $17,788,799,-62 was contracted before the 4th of March, 1845; leaving the whole debt incurred since that date $6,467,691, 98; embracing $320.000 of the debt assumed by congress under the Mexican treaty.

The receipts under the tariff of 1842 into the treasury were less by the sum of $815,444 83 during the fiscal year, terminating on the 30th June, 1846, than the receipts during fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1845. For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844, the excess of revenue produced by specific over ad valorem duties, was $81,860 71; whereas, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845. the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties $1.537,57, and during the last fiscal year the ad valorem exceeded the specific duties $2,653,534.94.

The duties collected at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, during the first five days of December, 1846, under the new tariff, amount to $416,802 97; and during the first five days of December, 1842, under the old tariff, to $208,374 50. This rate of augmentation, it is not supposed, will continue; but that the revenue from duties this year will reach the amount estimated now, and in my report to the Senate of the 16th of July last. $27,885,631, is, for the reasons therein stated, fully believed.

The report recommends several amendments to the sub-treasury, not affecting the leading principles of the act, however. A branch mint at New York is strongly urged, in order to convert foreign into American coin.

The new tariff is eulogized by the Secretary, and bright anticipations of the future indulged in.

The reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands is urged, which, if adopted will increase the revenue therefrom, nearly a million per annum.

If Congress, at an early period of the present session, says the report, would impose the proposed duty on tea and coffee, reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, extend the preemption system to unsurveyed lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and authorized the sale of that portion of the public lands containing copper and other valuable ores, the loan might safely be reduced from twenty-three to seventeen millions of dollars.

The warehouse bill answers its purpose well, and no amendment is suggested. It is urged, that the revenue laws be extended over Oregon, and donations of tracts of land be made to settlers.

The report closes with a reference to the light-house system, and the survey of the coast of the Udited States The latter has made great progress during the past year. In this connection, the disaster to the surveying brig Washington, is mentioned, and a high tribute paid to the conduct of Lt. George M. Bache—who, with ten others, found a watery grave.—A strong approval is also expressed of the conduct of the surviving officers and crew of that unfortunate vessel.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Message.

In the first paragraph of Mr. Polk's Message we are told that "there has been no period in our past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed," as at this time, and that "Labor, in all its branches is receiving an *ample* reward," &c. &c. Before he gets through, however, he tells us that the Tariff of 1842, (which has been steadily in force up to last week,) "imposing taxes not for the legitimate 'purpose of raising Revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the 'expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in Agriculture, were compelled to contribute 'from their substance to swell the profits 'and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in Manufactures," &c. &c. &c. Now without here disputing that the "labor" on Mr. Polk's Tennessee & Alabama plantations has been "receiving an ample reward," we should like to know how he makes his preliminary flourishes consistent with the narrow-souled fabrications by which, near the close of the message, he attempts to excite jealously and hostilities between our Manufacturing and other departments of Industry? The point blank untruth of the assertion that the Tariff of 1842 fostered Manufactures only, as distinguished from Mechanical and Agricultural labor, can be contradicted by every wool grower, every machinist, every tailor and house carpenter in the land. Abundant and unquestionable statistics have demonstrated beyond cavil that while the glass-blower, for example, has had more work and higher wages under the Tariff of 1842, the prices of glassware have been greatly reduced. So most of the articles and the products of articles protected by the Tariff of 1842. The facts are on record, and cannot be gainsayed—shall they be put down by sheer impudence and pertinacity of falsehood! Shall exalted station shield the wilful calumniator of the acts and the motives of a majority of his fellow citizens from the rebuke and the ignominy he merits? These questions have been forcibly answered by the People in the recent elections.

Letter from the Hon. Andrew Stewart.

The following patriotic letter from the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, declining to be candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor, will arrest attention. It is just what might have been expected from a self-sacrificing and noble Whig like "TARIFF ANDY." With him on this momentous question, as with all other good and true Whigs, "the CAUSE is everything—MEN nothing."

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Washington, December 14, 1846.

SIR:—I have lately seen my name mentioned in the public press in connection with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. This is an honor to which I have never aspired, and I wish it distinctly understood that I have at no time consented, nor can I consent that my name shall be added to the list of candidates for that distinguished station. UNION and HARMONY are at this time all important to the success of the Whig cause. With it we MUST triumph; without it MAY fail, At such a crisis personal considerations must yield to the public good. The CAUSE should be everything—MEN nothing.

Pennsylvania holds a high and commanding position in the Union. The influence of her decisions next fall may settle the Presidential question, and the fate of the country for years to come. The party in power found the country in full enjoyment of peace and prosperity;—They have destroyed both. The people at the recent elections have demanded their restoration. But the President has spurned these demands, and denouncing national PROTECTION and national IMPROVEMENTS, as alike unconstitutional, has openly declared his determination to adhere to the policy of WAR—HIS war—and "FREE TRADE," with all their disastrous consequences.

The remedy is in the hands of the people and they WILL apply it. Thousands of honest men who have been deceived and betrayed, have magnanimously resolved to abandon the Administration, with its partizans, STATE and NATIONAL—and thousands more NOW stand ready to follow their noble and patriotic example, Wtih these men PATRIOTISM has triumphed over PARTY, and they should be received and cherished as brothers. To them we HAVE been and MUST be indebted for victory, and they should share freely and largely in its benefits.—These changes must be permanent and progressive. They are the unsolicited promptings of Patriotism, the result of deliberate and sober conviction, furnishing the cheering evidense that with the great mass of the people the love of COUNTRY is paramount to the love of PARTY;—thus affording the strongest, if not the only, guarantee that our free institutions and constitutional liberties are still safe in their hands.

With the best wishes for the success of the Whig cause, and with it the restoration of peace and prosperity to our beloved country,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
A. STEWART.

C. M'CURDY, Esq.

Latest from the Gulf Squadron.

The United States revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Nones, from Tabasco, via Alvarado and Tampico, having sailed from the latter place on the 4th instant, arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the evening of the 7th. She brings despatches from Com. Conner for the Government. We extract the following report of her cruise homeward from the "Delta:"

The Forward left Tabasco river on the 21st November; all quiet. Left at that place United States revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard, for the purpose of blockading said port; officers and crew well.

Left Anton Lizardo on the 20th November; on the 25th experienced a violent norther, which has done considerable damage. The wind blew violently for twenty hours, and drove from their moorings the following vessels, prizes taken at Tabasco: steamer Tabascano, schooner Tabasquena, brig Desceada.—The schooner was seen on shore about fifteen miles to the westward of Alvarado—supposed the men were saved from her, having on board three. The brig and steamer have not been seen. On board the brig were six men, no officers. Brig Somers and schooner Morris, (late Laura Virginia,) frigate Cumberland, and prize steamer Petrita, rode out the gale with the Forward, and all are safe—officers and crew well.

On the night of the 26th November, about midnight, the United States brig Somers, then lying at Green Island, four or five miles distance from Vera Cruz, sent a boat with Lieut. Parker, Passed Midshipman Robert Clay Rogers, Passed Midshipman J. R. Hynson, with five men, and burnt the Mexican brig Creole lying moored to the Castle of St. Juan. The following is a list of officers of the United States brig Somers: Raphael Semmes, Lieut. Commander; M. G. L. Claiborne, 1st Lieut.; James L. Parker, 2d Lieut.; Jno. H. Wright, Passed Assistant Surgeon; John F. Steel, Purser; Henry A. Clemson, Acting Master; Robt. Clay Rogers, John R. Hynson, Passed Midshipmen; Francis G. Clarke, Midshipman.

The officers who distinguished themselves on the night of the 26th November, by burning the Creole, also succeeded in capturing seven prisoners—no one injured except Passed Midshipman Hynson, who was burnt by firing his pistol into some powder to set the brig on fire; he is doing well.

On the morning of the 2d December Com. Perry sailed from Tampico on an expedition not known, with the following vessels of war: steamers Mississippi and Vixen, sloop John Adams, and schooners Bonita and Petrel. Com. Conner, with the remainder of his force, will, in all probability, remain at Tampico until a sufficient number of troops arrive to warrant his leaving. The health of the Commodore, the officers, and crews good.—Off the bar of Tampico, on the 3d, were the frigate Potomac, Capt. Aulick, and Princeton, Capt. Engle.

Left the following vessels at Tampico: U. S. steamer Spitfire, Capt. Tatnall; schooners Reefer, Lieut. Commanding Sterrett; Nonata, Lieut. Roan; Elizabeth, Lieut. R. Root; Unicorn, Lieut. Winslow; Virginia, M. C. Perry, jr.

Com. Conner has hoisted his pennant on board the schr. Mahone. The steamers Undine and Mary Summers have arrived with troops, and expect to leave soon for more. The army, with the marines, are in a perfect state of discipline, and are preparing to hold out against a surprise. All seems quiet. The officers of the army are enjoying good health, as also the troops. The citizens begin to feel themselves secure since their arrival. The frigate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, was spoken near Vera Cruz on the 27th November, from Tampico, to relieve the frigate Cumberland, which returns to the United States.

The "Mercury" states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the object in moving the fleet to the South is to attack, and, if practicable, take possession of the ports of Tabasco, Sisal, and Laguna.—The capture of Alvarado, it is stated, will not be attempted again until the attack can be made both by land and sea. For this purpose a land force of 1,500 to 2,000 men is deemed necessary, as the garrison has been strongly reinforced since the last demonstration by the fleet upon the place' Campeachy, it is supposed, will remain unmolested, in consequence of the friendly disposition manifested by the people towards the United States, and their repugnancee to a re-union with Mexico.

A letter to a commercial house of New Orleans, dated at Tampico, December 3, says:

"The city is now well garrisoned by our troops under Col. Gates, and that gentleman is delighted with his new quarters. The greatest activity has been carried on here by the officers of the army and navy for several days, in fortifying all the assailable points, and we are now ready to meet all the force that Mexico can send againt us.

"The occupation of this place by our navy and army has caused the greatest alarm in Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi, and his troops are daily deserting.

Burning of the Mexican Schooner Creole.

The subjoined account of the burning of the Mexican schooner Creole, under the guns of San Juan de Ulloa, is from an officer of the Somers. There was a touch of downright "devil-may-care" courage about the transaction, which is as refreshing as the adventures whereof we find mention in novels and songs of knightly minstrelsy. It was boldly and gallantly done, and evinces the ripeness of our navy for deeds of utmost daring. The narrative does not in the least detract from the merit of the exploit. The matter and manner are germane.—Picayune.

U. S. Brig Somers, (Blockading off Vera Cruz,) Nov. 27, 1846.

The squadron have not yet returned from Tampico, but we had heard that the place had surrendered without any resistance. While the rest of the fleet have been thus engaged, we have felt that our lot was indeed unfortunate to be left to blockade the port of Vera Cruz ingloriously alone. We have, however, not been altogether idle; for last night some of our officers projected and executed quite a brilliant affair, which, if not so important in a military point of view, had a spice of bravado which was certainly creditable. It was the burning of a Mexican schooner, moored within pistol shot of the castle. She was the Creole, well known at New Orleans as a packet, and I believe somewhat notorious for her connexion with a certain slave question which was a subject of diplomacy some years ago. She was about four miles from our anchorage, and had been an eyesore to us whenever we were in sight of the town. The feasibility of burning her at her moorings had been for some time discussed, and last night she was set on fire and destroyed by three of our officers, with five men, in a single boat.

The officers engaged were Lieut. J. L. Parker and Passed Midshipmen J. R. Hynson and Robert C. Rogers. The affair was finally started on the impulse of the moment, without the cognizance of the captain or the first lieutenant. Several of the officers of the vessel, who were knowing to the plot, were extremely anxious to participate in its execution, but the limited accommodations of the boat, united with the probability of having prisoners to bring back besides her own crew, precluded more than three officers' going consistently with prudence. We were all sanguine of success, and as it proved we were in the right.

The boat started at 11 o'clock at night, and at half after 1 the schooner was fired. The affair was not altogether wanting in adventure, which I have not time to detail in full, were it worth your while to read my account.

On nearing the schooner, the boat was discovered by her crew, and the alarm was given by hailing the castle. The bells of the castle were rung and the lights of the town displayed. This did not, however, deter our brave fellows from boarding the schooner and setting her on fire. Seven Mexicans were found on board, and forced into our boat as prisoners, and landed at Sacrificios. In setting fire to the train, the first attempt failed—the light was then accidentally extinguished—every thing looked ominous of failure. The use of fire-arms would have provoked the fire of the castle. One of the Mexicans was forced to find fire, with a pistol at his head. It was a single coal, and it was on the point of going out. To save the last chance, Mr. Hynson then poured powder from his hand upon the coal, and succeeded. He was, however, considerably burnt. After going into the boat, in order to make sure, the officers returned and made a second fire in the hold.

CHILD OF THE STATE.—Lieut. Hoskins who fell at Monterey, was a native of North Carolina, and left an only child, an infant. The Fayetteville Observer urges the Legislature of that State, now in session, to adopt the little orphan and educate it as its child. The idea is pretty and a generous one, and we trust the assembled wisdom of the "Old North" will properly entertain it.

A company of Pennsylvanians, belonging to the Society of Friends, have purchased the Wood-Lawn estate, comprising 2,000 acres, in Fairfax county, Va., and will settle on the land, and proceed to its cultivation by forming nurseries, gardens, &c.

POPULAR DELUSION—To believe that because a dandy's straps are drawn tight upon his trowsers, that they are going to lift him into respectable society.

The Foreign News by the Cambria.

A REPUBLIC ABSORBED.

☞ The foreign news by the Cambria possesses considerable interest. The Cotton market at Liverpool, was, in a very excited state. Speculation was active, and 29,000 bags changed hands within a few days after the arrival of the Britannia, and at an advance of nearly 3-8d. per lb. Flour had advanced 1s. a barrel since the sailing of the Caledonia—but it was by no means firm, and some accounts state that it had again receded. Liverpool and other leading towns were busily engaged in getting up a strong agitation for the reduction of the duties on tea. A better feeling existed in the Money Market, and the apprehension that the Bank of England would raise the rate of interest had subsided.

Quite an excitement had been produced by the absorption into the Austrian Empire, of the little Republic of Cracow.—The Liverpool Times says:

"This step has been forced upon Austria, it is said, by the Czar of Russia, with the consent of Prussia. The annexation, or absorption, is most unpalatable to France, which has strongly protested against it, and urged England to join in the protest; but the Whig Cabinet, displeased at the Montpensier marriage, stands aloof, and protests singly, gratified, apparently, at the opportunity which has so speedily occurred, of making the French monarch feel his littleness in carrying off the Infanta, contrary to their wishes, for the aggrandisement of his family.

The treaty of Vienna secured the independence of the ancient capital of Poland and now the treaty is set aside with as little compunction as a penniless customer is ejected from a pot house at midnight. Two out of the five contracting powers are insulted by the act; but the spirit of amity having been broken recently between the dissentients, the three great Northern Powers think the occasion opportune for violating justice and decency with impunity. Had England and France remained true to each other, this perpetration, at which every honest mind revolts, would never have been consummated.

The plea for the aggression is, that Cracow, instead of being neutral, became the focus of conspiracy and rebellion; and the late attempt to secure the nationality of Poland, filled, in the estimation of the despots, the measure of the little Republic's iniquity. The strong man overpowers the weak one; and because the latter, in deference to the instincts of a noble nature, attempts to unbind his fetters, he is punished with extinction. Such is the morality of despotism. It is one of the most atrocious features in the black catalogue of continental tyranny. A spirited people like the French recoil from infamy and sympathise with the persecuted, impelled thereto by the fact that their own monarch is treated by his fellow sovereigns as a 'snob,' whose opinion is not worth asking or caring about. Less cansee, ere this, have produced a general conflagration over Europe. Who knows but the Cracow injustice may yet be the means of lighting the benighted Poles to liberty and nationality!"

The London Times alluding to the subject says:

"The sensation produced by this event in France and throughout Germany has been deep and strong. Such acts of power are not wrought with impunity; such calamities are not endured in vain. The injurious violence of Russia, the timid craft of Austia have combined to strike off one of the branches of the Treaty of Vienna; and the weak and vacillating Court of Berlin, disapproving of the harshness of one of its accomplices, and the later practises of the other, has lent itself to sanction the work of encroachment and oppression. The protest against such deeds is one of opinion even more than of political influence and authority; and we venture to affirm that the protest will be universal throughout the world, and must again bring the Governments of England and France to co-operate in a common cause."

A letter from Berlin alludes to the affair as a scandalous outrage, and remarks:

"In Germany it is universally condemned, but unfortunately our people dare not give utterance to their opinions. Unfortunate Poland now exists no more—she is completely and entirely absorbed in her three oppressors, Russia, Prussia and Austria. The excuse put forth for this act of infqrity is, that Cracow was a hot-bed of insurrection, and endangered the peace of those three great powers!"

The French Democracy have also published a spirited address on the subject, which concludes with this stirring language:

"Democrats of all regions—brethren who unite in the same faith and same hopes—have, henceforth, but one and the same action, which must never stop or relax. Rome, amidst enslaved Europe, the signal of freedom! Let nations start up where they behold it, and by an unanimous effort shake off the fetters they groan under. The hour has come for doing the duty of a man. To-day, the battle; to-morrow the triumph! Rise, then!"

To this energetic appeal European democracy immediately responds. The Paris Central Polish Committee, who express the sentiments of two thousand of their countrymen, say:—"You have seen Poland protest, arms in hand, and on a hundred fields of battle! You will again see her do so: she is preparing for fresh struggles, and the last crime perpetrated will hasten the hour of her freedom. The Vienna treaties no longer exist.—That compact of spoliation, which never bound Poland, has been destroyed by those who made it. Instead of it, arises alliance of nations, and it arises more powerful than ever!"

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says "that 500,000 copies of the address and the reply are to be printed in the European languages, and immediately distributed. They will create sensation. They will light up the fire in Europe which will not easily be quenched. Austria and Russia have committed themselves. They must retrace their steps, or the consequences will be serious. France and England will settle the Montpensier marriage difficulty, and then unite against Austria. If Russia should advance to help the latter, all Europe will be in a blaze of war. At present the aspect of affairs is very threatening."

The condition of Ireland, though still most wretched, is represented to be slightly improved within a few weeks. The Government are now employing about 150,000 of the poorest of the peasantry, upon public works.

29TH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the business first in order to be the following resolution, heretofore offered and subsequently modified by Mr. Garrett Davis:

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House copies of all orders or instructions to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Sloat, or Capt. Stockton, touching the establishment of civil government in any portions of Mexico, which have or may be held by the army or navy of the United States; also, copies of all instruments or forms of government, proclamations, or other papers, that may have been established, organized, uttered, and published by said officers, or either of them; also, that the President inform this House whether he has approved and recognised any governments so established, and all the actings and doings of the officer establishing it relating thereto; that he further inform this House whether any such government has, in whole or in part, been established within the limits of the State of Texas; that the President also inform this House whether he intends to prosecute the existing war with Mexico for the permanent conquest and acquisition of New Mexico, Chihuahua, New Leon, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, or any other of the Mexican States; and for what specific objects he intends to prosecute said war; and that the President communicate such parts of the information herein asked of him as he shall deem expedient to this House with closed doors.

Mr. Graham asked the consent of the House to offer the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of INCREASING THE PAY of the officers, soldiers, and volunteers, while serving the United States in the war with Mexico.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of land to each officer, soldier, and volunteer who shall serve in the army of the United States until the end of the war with Mexico. AND RESOLVED ALSO, That said land shall be exempt from EXECUTION for debt, and become the property of the wife and children of any officer, soldier or volunteer who may be killed or die in the public service during said war.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. Perrit said the Military Committee had already such a resolution before them.

Mr. Pettit said that that resolution could not pass, and why should it be offered?

Mr. Graham said it was a simple resolution of inquiry. He hoped no objection would be made.

Mr. Pettit. I object. I want to debate that resolution.

Mr. Graham moved that the rules be suspended, to enable the resolution to be offered; but the House refused to suspend the rules.

The question then recurring on the above resolution of inquiry, moved by Mr. G. Davis, and as subsequently modified by himself—

Mr. Hopkins moved to amend it by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and restoring the resolution to its original form, as follows:

"That the President be requested to communicate to this House any and all orders and instructions to Gen. Taylor, Gen. Wool, Gen. Kearney, Capt. Sloat, Capt. Stockton, or any other officer of this Government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States. Also, what forms of government such officers, or either of them, may have established and organized; and whether the President has approved and recognised said governments."

Mr. Davis suggested to the gentleman from Virginia the propriety of retaining the resolution in its modified form, with the exception of its second branch.

Mr. Hopkins observed that the resolution as originally offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, was confined to a call for the instructions given by the President to our officers of the army and navy, in relation to conducting the Mexican war: and these he thought it was proper that the House should have. A general discussion of the whole subject must shortly be had; it was now wholly out of place. When it did come it would be proper and important that the House should have before it the instructions called for by the resolution as originally offered. To this Mr. H. had no objections.

Mr. Davis repeated the suggestion that Mr. H. would substitute the resolution, not in its original shape, but as modified, omitting the last clause. He thought it had been put in a better form. He did not ask the gentleman to enlarge the subject of inquiry as proposed in its second branch.

Mr. Hopkins asked that the resolution as modified be read; and it was read accordingly.

Mr. H. said he found that, as modified, it inquired into the purpose of the President in regard to the conquered provinces of Mexico, and also as to what he proposed by the war. Now, Mr. H. thought it one of the evils of the times, that we were too much in the habit of making public before Mexico and the whole world every thing in relation to the conduct of the war by these unnecessary and unguarded calls upon the Executive department. The President was but the executive organ of the Government, to do what Congress willed to be done, yet he was called upon, as if he had the whole course of affairs in his hands, to tell us, and of course to tell Mexico, all his plans and purposes in relation to the war. Mr. H was opposed to this whole course of exposure of all our councils to our enemy.

Mr. H. said, unless the gentleman from Kentucky would consent to strike out all that called on the President respecting his purposes and intentions in relation to the future conduct of the war, he must insist on striking out the whole resolution as modified, and substituting for it the resolution in its original shape.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hopkins, it was carried.

Mr. Haralson then renewing or insisting on his former amendment, to add the restrictive clause "if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest," this also was agreed to, and then the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

LATEST FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

Arrival of the Steamer Telegraph

The U. S. steamer Telegraph, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. from Brazos Santiago by way of Lavacca. She left the Brzos on the 29th, and Lavacca on the 1st inst. The Telegraph has on board the remains of the late Maj. Ringgold and Lieut. Cochrane, in charge of Messrs. Griffith Jeffers and Seltzer, the Baltimore committee.

James Robinson, of Cumberland, Pa., a private in Capt. Newman's company, 1st Regiment of Artillery, died on the passage to this port. He enlisted on the 9th of June last, and had with him his discharge from the service, on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, dated "Camargo, Mexico, Nov. 13, 1846."

The Picayune has a copy of the Matamoras Flag of the 21st ult. from which it takes the following paragraphs.

CAPTAIN THORNTON.—This gallant officer reached here on Tuesday evening last, with seventy three dragoon recruits and their horses. Men and horses look well calculated for good service, and under his command will perform it. The command departed for Monterey.

The Delta of the 6th has the following additional items:

Gen. Taylor has returned from Saltillo, leaving Gen. Worth in possession of the place.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who left Monterey of the 23d ultimo. His impression is that the whole of the force, except the necessary number left to garrison the several posts, will concentrate at Tampico, and that Gen. Taylor in going there will take a route leaving San Luis Potosi to his right; that arrived at Tampico, and having the necessary forces to carry out his future operations, an attack be made on Vera Cruz simultaneously by sea and land.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE ON THE DELAWARE.

The Storm on Thursday was very severe on the Delaware. The steamer Kent which left Philadelphia in the morning was overtaken by the squall near Chester. The Philadelphia Sun says:

She made for the lee of an island, but owing to the violence of the wind, the rolling of the waves and the blinding snow drift and terror among the passengers and crew—she got in the trough of the sea, and rolling about like a log, her chain boxes broke loose, and for a time the craft became unmanageable. The sea at this time made a perfect breach over her; at times, two feet water was on deck, and the hapless crew and passengers were subject to the deluge. The water froze fast and soon all were like men of ice. Each passenger, voluntarily became a deck hand and worked hard for their lives, not knowing at what moment they would go below or freeze to death. A colored man had a horse on the forward deck. The dashing waves had knocked the animal down, and there he lay, knowing from instinct, no doubt, that a recumbent position was less dangerous than standing. He was soon covered with ice and froze to death. After hard labor for several hours, the boat got into a place of safety and when the storm abated somewhat, she started for the city and arrived last evening about 5 o'clock.

COUNTING HOUSE

ALMANAC.

For 1847.

MONTHS	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
April	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November	-	-	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FROM MONCLOVA, MONTEREY, &c.—Capt. WEBB, of the Illinois volunteers, who accompanied Gen. WOOL to Monclova, arrived at New Orleans on Sunday week. He left Monclova on the 14th ultimo, taking Monterey in the route. He describes everything as quiet at Monclova—the troops under the best discipline. The road direct from Monterey passes over more than one hundred miles of country without water; so that Gen. WOOL's division will join Gen. TAYLOR by way of Saltillo.

THE TWO MONTEREYS.—The reader of Mexican news, must be careful not to confound the two Montereys. One is the capital of the State of New Leon, near the north-east corner of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande. This is the Monterey General Taylor took, and now holds. The other Monterey is in upper California, and situated on the Pacific Ocean, some 1400 miles from the former. This is the Monterey where it is rumored some American sailors have been massacred.—Pitts. Gaz.

☞ A married lady of our acquaintance conversing about the volunteers while embarking yesterday, said it was "a pity so many fine young men were going to Mexico." Why, said one, "you would not have only married men go." "Oh, no," replied she, "let old *Bachelors* go. They are hardened, and nobody cares for them."—Pitts. Gaz.

We learn from the Cheraw Gazette that Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, has been appointed Brigadier General by the President of the United States, to take command of the Regiments of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

PLANTED TOO DEEP!

The Washington Union tells how Mr. Polk has "planted himself upon the subject of the tariff." The Louisville Journal thinks that Pennsylvania has planted him upon that subject—planted him so deep that he will never come up, but will rot in the ground.

☞ The President intimates in his message, that the Whigs afford "aid and comfort to the enemy. Somebody asks whether Mr. Polk did not "aid and comfort" the enemy when he restored Santa Anna and would have filled his pockets?

The value of the prizes taken by the U. S. Navy at Tabasco and Tampico, is estimated at $22,000 of which the government gets one half, and the other half is divided among the officers and crews.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr., late of Salisbury, Somerset tp., dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN SHIRER,
of Elkhek tp.
PETER SHIRER,
of Allegany co., Md.

Dec. 8, 1846-6t

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Tuckeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
dec 3, Sheriff.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN,

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is as surpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12½ acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

☞ If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the *first day of Febuary next*—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this *last notice*, will not complain should they receive a "*different kind of call*," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed. J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my *GOODS* on hand, will be sold at *Cost for Cash*, some even below that—or I would sell out the *entire stock* on very accomodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Should the trial by Jury be extended to deserters from the Army in time of actual war.

ESSAYIST,	DECLAIMER.
J. J. Stutzman.	J. D. Reddy.

H. P. HITE, Sec'y.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 50 a 3 62
Wheat	0 60 a 0 00
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	33 a 35
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a $ 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 37
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 00
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts..	1
Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Virginia.

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York,

New York city par	| Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

☞ E. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on those objects. His agency includes the following cities viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

☞ To our friends and patrons we tender the compliments of the season.

☞ The Magnetic Telegraph is to be completed to Pittsburgh in the course of the present week.

Capt. Naylor's Riflemen.

A company of Riflemen, under command of Hon. Charles Naylor, reached Stoystown on last Friday a week, in conveyances furnished by the citizens of Bedford. On Saturday they were taken forward on sleds and sleighs, by a number of the citizens of our county, some of whom accompanied them as far as Greensburg. Ere long they will have joined their Regiment and be gliding swiftly down the Ohio, on their way to Tampico.

☞ By a letter which is published on first page it will be seen that our Representative, Hon. ANDREW STEWART, declines a nomination for Governor.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January No. of this periodical is received, well stored with matter and containing several splendid engravings.

The Lady's Book, one year, and either of the Reprints of Blackwood's Lady's Magazine, or the London World of Fashion, will be sent to any person forwarding $3, and the Lady's Book will be sent one year, and a copy of the new annual, "The Fountain," complete, for $3.

Gubernatorial.

Mr. STEWART having declined to be a candidate for Governor, Gen. IRVIN and Mr. COOPER have now the field to themselves. We have no idea as to which will be selected by the Convention, but we have no hesitancy in saying that a large majority of the Whigs of this county would prefer the nomination of Mr. COOPER.

More Troops.

The President has made a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for an additional Brigade of volunteers. A sufficient number of companies have already tendered their services.

☞ Sergeant HART, the noble fellow who lost his right arm in planting the American standard in Monterey, passed through Uniontown last week, on his way to Baltimore, accompanied by his wife and little son.

☞ The rumor about a suspension of business by the Mount Savage Company is contradicted by the Cumberland Civilian.

☞ The remains of Major Ringgold have been brought to Baltimore and interred with appropriate honors.

☞ The following sentiment of the editor of the Philadelphia North American, we commend to the attention of every man who feels an interest in the success of Whig principles.

"Every Whig owes it as a first duty to the principles which he sustains, to subscribe to the local paper of the county in which he resides. This should be done, not as a favor, but in a spirit of duty, for such we consider it to be. The county editor is, at best, but poorly repaid for his services—his condition should therefore command one of manly independence as comporting with the dignity of his position, and lending more effectually to encourage his future exertions."

☞ A correspondent of the Lancaster Tribune recommends Andrew Mehaffy, Esq., for Canal Commissioner.

☞ Our State Legislature meets on Monday next.

More Troops called for.

A second requisition has been made upon the State of Louisiana, by the Secretary of War, for a battalion, to consist of five companies, two or three of which are to be equipped and organized as artillery, and the remainder as infantry.—The requisition is made on condition that, in the opinion of the Governor, the battalion can be raised and sent forward to the seat of war ten days or a fortnight sooner than the regiment which the State has been called upon to furnish. The battalion is to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged.

It is also stated that the President has authorized a company of Volunteers to be raised in the city of Mobile, for the Mexican war. Six months' clothing and pay in advance are to be furnished, and the company is to serve during the war.

The Military Election.

The following are the official returns of the Military Election, held yesterday, for officers of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The election was held by Col. Samuel Jones and Major Wm. Larimer as Judges.—*Pittsb. Amer.*

FOR COLONEL.

J. M. Wynkoop,	310
W. F. Small,	306
A. L. Roumfort,	253
E. Troville,	16

FOR LIEUT. COLONEL.

Samuel W. Black,	452
R. K. Scott,	282
J. G. Moorhead,	144

FOR MAJOR.

F. L. Bowman,	491
J. C. Brown,	324
G. C. McClelland,	23
Jno. C. Gilchrist,	20
Alex. W. Foster,	1

Regimental Orders—No. 1.

1st Regt. Pa. Volunteers.
December 19, 1846.

The First Regiment of Penna. Volunteers will prepare itself for marching according to the following orders:

Company B. Captain Nagle, and Company C. Captain Small, will embark on the steamer Messenger, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 21st.

Company F. Captain Bennett, and Company H. Captain Scott, will embark on board the steamer Circassian at 2 o'clock on Monday, 21st.

Company A. Captain Hay, and Company G. Captain Moorhead, will embark on board the steamer Alliquippa at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 22d.

Company E. Capt. Binder, and Company I, Captain Dana, will embark on board the steamer St. Anthony at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 22d.

Company D. Captain Hill, and Company C. Captain Herron, will embark on board the steamer New England at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 23d.

The commanding officers request a strict and prompt compliance with the above orders.

By command of
F. W. WYNKOOP, Col.
ALEX. BROWN,
Adj. of the 1st Regt. Pa. Vol.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

From the Gettysburg Star.

The locofoco press continues quite uneasy at the prospect of having either Mr. Cooper or Mr. Irvin to battle against in the next campaign, and speculates with no little anxiety on the possibility or probability of dissensions in our ranks. Conscious of the disaffection and corruption that are breaking up their own organization, and threatening disastrous defeat in a fair contest with the friends of American industry, no wonder that they are so restive and uneasy, and grasp with so much eagerness at the faintest symptom of division in the Whig ranks. Unfortunately, however, for our opponents, in this matter, the wish is entirely "father to the thought," as we can assure them that in no event will they be troubled with more than one Whig candidate, though it is very probable that they may find some difficulty in taking care of that one.—Can they promise as much with reference to the locofoco nomination?

Tax on Tea and Coffee.

If all, or half, or even quarter, that has been said by Locofocos, in Congress, in Newspapers, and at Elections, against Taxing the Tea and Coffee of the Poor, had been true or sincere, this would have been the last burthen the Administration would have imposed. However great and pressing the demand for money, if a Tax on Tea and Coffee be the cruel thing Free Trade Loco Focos represent it, the Poor should be exempted from it. But in the teeth of all they have said, President Polk and Secretary Walker now recommend a Tax on Tea and Coffee! This, according to the teachings of our Rulers, taxes *necessaries* rather than *luxuries*, and therefore imposes the War burthen upon the Poor instead of the Rich! But it is ever thus with Loco Focoism. It works its power by professing attachment to principles which are abandoned the moment they have beguiled the People of their suffrage.—Lan. Tribune.

John M. Read, Esq., lately appointed Attorney General by Gov. Shunk, has resigned his office, and Benjamin Champneys, Esq., of Lancaster, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The cause of Mr. Read's resignation is not made public.

Mr. Stokes, one of Mr. Read's Deputies in Philadelphia, and Joseph J. Lewis, Deputy in Chester county, have also resigned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Examiner.

On Tuesday, the resolution offered by Mr. Garret Davis, as mentioned in my last, being again under consideration, Mr. Boyd offered a substitute, that restored it nearly to its original form and in that form it was adopted by the House. On motion of Mr. Broadhead, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up and refer the President's message. This gave rise to an animated discussion which was commenced by Mr. Giddings, who commented with great severity on the manner in which the war had been commenced, and the course pursued by the Administration. Messrs. Payne of Alabama and Johnson of Tennessee, occupied the remainder of the day in defending the President and justifying the manner in which the war was prosecuted.

On Wednesday the debate was continued by Messrs. Gentry of Tenn., Kennedy of In., and Hudson of Mass. Mr. Gentry animadverted with great severity on that part of the President's message which imputes treason to those who dare to give an expression to opinions differing from those of the Executive, and said that his principal object in addressing the Committee, was to show his utter contempt for all those mean denunciations. Mr. G. is a gentleman of fine talents, to which is added the advantages of a noble and commanding appearance, and a voice that penetrates every recess of the Hall. In order to give you some idea of the manner in which he handled the Executive, I will subjoin an extract from his speech:

"The message," said Mr. G., "is nothing but a low demagogical attempt to deceive the nation—to tell just enough of the truth to cause the people to believe a lie. But he never could convince people of plain common sense that the war was undertaken for any other object than to make his own administration glorious.—The President was writhing under that scathing question, 'Who is James K. Polk?' and he seemed determined to make every body know' who James K. Polk was; and, as it was truly said by a poet—'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' he had ventured on matters far beyond the compass of his powers."

Mr. Kennedy replied to Mr. Gentry, and endeavored to justify the Executive, and shew that those who opposed the war were guilty of treason to the country, and were the means of prolonging the war. Mr. Hudson made a lucid, logical and argumentative speech against the tone of the message, and the conduct of the Administration.

Thursday was occupied in the election of Chaplain: the Rev. Mr. Sprole was elected. The Rev. Mr. Slicer had been previously elected by the Senate.

On Wednesday Mr. Pollock asked leave to offer the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That in lieu of the duty upon tea and coffee, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late annual report to Congress, the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill, repealing the act of July 30th, 1846, entitled, "An act for repealing the duties on imposts and for other purposes," and reviving the tariff of August 30th, 1842.

Objections were made to the reception of the resolution, and on a motion to suspend the rule, the yeas and nays were demanded, and stood, yeas 73, nays 110—every Whig present voting for a suspension of the rule, so as to receive the resolution, and every locofoco present, except Mr. Broadhead, voting against it. That vote may be taken as an indication of the course which the party intends to pursue on the tariff question. Even the Pennsylvania locos, who strenuously opposed the passage of the tariff bill last August, are now for holding on to it, because, forsooth, the President commands them to do so—thus showing the true friends of Domestic Protection that there is no dependence to be placed in locofocos, whatever their professions may be. Depend on it, those who are in favor of a protective tariff should lend their aid to prostrate locofocoism.

Friday and Saturday were devoted to the consideration of private bills, and a number were engrossed and passed, that had remained unfinished at the former session.

The Senate sat but three days last week, and did very little except to appoint the committees, elect a Chaplain and confirm the nomination of John Y. Mason as Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, has introduced a bill to increase the pay of the volunteers and of the regular Army, two dollars per month, and to give each volunteer who serves three months and until regularly discharged, one hundred and sixty acres of land. Several efforts were made at the last session by Mr. Stewart of Penn. to increase the wages of the soldiers, but were invariably voted down by the locofocos. Now, that it has been brought forward by one of their men, it will no doubt pass.

☞ Capt. Charles Naylor arrived in this city on Monday morning at an early hour, having marched thirteen miles, it might be said, before breakfast. His company is quartered here until the remaining companies of the new regiment arrive. January 5th, is the date named for its organization, and beyond all doubt enough companies will be on the ground by that time to fill it up.—Pitts. Gaz.

ROBBERY IN THE CARS.

Mr. Bowen, of Worcester, was lately robbed of nearly 800 dollars in the cars, between Farmingham and Worcester.—He fell asleep in the cars, and the thief cut his pocket book out of his breast coat pocket.

POSTSCRIPT

The New Regiment.

The following Companies have been accepted to compose the new Regiment of Volunteers, viz:

Columbia Guards, Danville, Columbia co. Capt. J. S. Wilson.

Cambria Guards, Ebensburg, Cambria co. Capt. James Murry.

Westmoreland Guards, Greensburg. Capt. John W. Johnston.

Fayette county Volunteers, Uniontown Capt. E. F. Roberts.

German Grays, Pittsburg, Capt. V. Guizwiler.

Cameron Guards, Harrisburg, Capt. E. Williams.

American Highlanders, Cambria co. Capt. J. W. Geary.

Reading Artillery, Reading, Capt. T. S. Loesser.

National Rangers, Philadelphia, Capt. C. Naylor.

One company in the interior has been accepted, but has not yet answered. It will probably march.—Pa. Tel.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Hon. A. P. Butler has been elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. McDuffie, resigned.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday evening last, by Elder S. Husten, Mr. JACOB RENGER, of Westmoreland county, to Miss AMANDA YOUNKIN, of this borough.

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst., by Rev. P. Rizor, Mr. WM. H. SNYDER, to Miss ELLENOR E. SHAFFER, both of this borough.

On Thursday last, by the same Mr. JACOB COUNTRYMAN, of Somerset tp, to Miss LYDIA SHALLY, of Jefferson tp.

On the 22d inst, by Rev. D. B. Ernst, Mr. DAVID BOWMAN, of Quemahoning tp., to Miss CATHARINE E. daughter of John Winters of Jenner tp.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. DAVID YOUNG, to Miss SUSANNA SOUTER, both of Somerset tp.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. M. M'Kinnly, Mr. SAMUEL KIMMEL, of Somerset co. to Miss MARTHA ANN JOHNSTON, of Chambersburgh Pa.

On the 23th ult., by Rev. H. R. Kern, Mr. JOHN MCCAROX, formedy of Westmoreland, to Miss CAROLINE M. DALLY, of Jenner tp.

On the 7th inst. by the same, Dr. ROBERT PATTERSON, to Miss SYDNEY, daughter of Mr. Joseph Johnson, all of Stoystown.

On Sunday the 13th inst. by John A. Baker, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN NEDROW, to Miss LYDIA, daughter of Mr. John Haines both of Milford tp.

On the 1st inst. by Wm. Reel, Esq., Mr. HENRY ZIGLER, to Miss SUSAN KELLER, both of Stonycreek tp.

Somerset county SS.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 23d day of November A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof

ON motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court granted a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Christian Shucky, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphan's Court to be held at Somerset, on the 3d Monday of February, 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Christian Shucky dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Record of said court certified this 23d day of November, A. D. 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Dec 29 Clerk.

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

☞ The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844,

Dr David Jayne:

Dear Sir.—I have used your medicine, (so universally known as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty.—In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain yours, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green Vermilion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shellac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Cudwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

LEGISLATIVE TELEGRAPH.

During the ensuing session of the Legislature, the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH will be published twice a week, on fine double royal sized paper, and will contain full, impartial, and accurate reports of the proceedings of the two Houses, together with the latest Congressional, Foreign and General news.

Experienced Reporters will be employed in both branches of the Legislature, and every exertion used to make the Telegraph worthy of the patronage and confidence of the public, and of the reputation it has acquired for correctness and impartiality.

The ensuing session of the Legislature will be one of more interest to the citizens of Pennsylvania than any one for many years. Subjects of the deepest interest to her welfare—to every citizen—will be agitated, in all of which the Telegraph will always contain the latest and most correct intelligence. Every intelligent citizen—all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth, should receive a paper from the seat of Government during the session of the Legislature.

In consequence of the facility of the Magnetic Telegraph we shall be enabled to give all important Congressional and other intelligence up to the hour of publication.

As the publication of a paper of the size, and giving the information of the TELEGRAPH during the session, is attended with great expense, as well as editorial labor, our friends throughout Commonwealth are respectfully requested to aid in increasing the circulation in their respective neighborhoods during that period. The terms are:

For the session,	$2 00
For the year,	3 00

Two copies of the Telegraph will be sent during the Session for $3,00. The same deduction will be made for a large number. THEO. PENN.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

A New Arrangement.

On the commencement of the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Penn'a Intelligencer will be published DAILY during the session, and WEEKLY the remainder of the year—on the following terms:

For the session—Daily,	$2,00
For the year—Daily and Weekly,	3,00

☞ Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

The Daily will be published on a medium sheet, the size of the dailies heretofore issued at the seat of Government.—We have made arrangements for the employment of competent and experienced REPORTERS, and will give full, accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. Ample sketches of the doings of Congress, accounts of the progress of the war, the news of the day, and a general variety of political and miscellaneous matter, will also be given.

We will so arrange as to issue every evening, a few hours after the adjournment, so that the proceedings of each day will be contained in the paper of the same evening, and will be delivered through the first mails that leave after the adjournment.

The Weekly will retain its present size and form, and will contain a great an amount and variety of reading matter as any other paper published at Harrisburg.

TO CLUBS.

The Intelligencer will be furnished to Clubs at the following rates:

Three copies, Daily, for	$5.00
Seven copies, do	10.00

Any person obtaining new subscribers for the session or for the year, will be entitled to a fifth copy GRATIS. ☞ But no papers will be sent without the CASH accompanying the order. Monies may be remitted by mail.

Address C. M'CURDY.
Harrisburg, Dec. 12, 1846.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL M'GUIRE.

M'KAIG & M'GUIRE,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewart, } Fayette co.
Hon. H. W. Beeson }
Hon. J. S. Black, } Somerset Pa
Col. I. Ankeny, }
Jonas Keim, Esq. }
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig.
Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township on the 4th day of January next, to elect one President six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL.
Dec. 1, 1846. Prest.

Also a dividend was declared on the 16th of this month, at two per cent in the afore, said company to be paid by the Treasurer of said Company.

B. K.
Dec. 1, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in Milford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8, 1846. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Joseph Mason of, in, and to a certain

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, jr. and others; on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
Dec. 8, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the 8th day of January 1847, on the premises, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Kensinger, deceased, viz: A certain tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Conamaugh township, Somerset county, containing about 114 acres and allowance more or less; adjoining lands of Joseph Mason, John Landers, H. Hoover and others, with about 60 acres clear land, on which are erected a one and a half story house, log barn with other improvements.

—TERMS—

Three hundred dollars to be paid on the 25 day of March next, and the balance in annual payments, of one hundred dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscriber.

HENRY BURGET,
Administrator of the estate of said deceased.
Dec. 22.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarlton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Muslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, *Queensware, Groceries, &c.* Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Alleghenny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership existing between Perry C. Koutz and George Fair has been dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take place on the 1st of January 1847. The books to be settled by the partners. The shop in Wellersburg will in future be carried on by P. C. Kautz, and the shop at Mount Savage by George Fair.

KOUTZ & FAIR.

Wellersburg, Dec. 22, 1846.*

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, on the 27th of October last, a one year old BLACK HEIFFER, with some WHITE spots about the head and a hole in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges, otherwise said heiffer will be sold as the law directs. WM. RINGLER.

Dec. 15, '46.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a house and lot at the northeast end of the borough of Somerset. The lot contains one acre, the house is one and a half stories high; and there is also a stable on the premises. The property is in good condition and will be sold on reasonable terms—and to a purchaser who would pay cash, it will be put very low.

GEORGE MILLER.

Dec. 22.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purpsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or or Outcry on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of January next, (1847,) the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses dec'd, viz:—

No. 1. A certain of tract of land Situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others; containing 300 acres more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract —adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—No. 1. containing 200 acres—one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and fifty dollars, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

No. 2. containing 25 acres to be cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Dec. 1. Clerk.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

23) THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most inteligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almhouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are admirably calculated to preserve health and cure diseases, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and divesified practice, by which he has had opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Mediciens, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	$1 00
" Hair Tonic, "	1 00
" Alternative or life Preservative, per boule,	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge,	25 and 50 cts.
" Carminative Balsam,	25 & 50 cts.
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Invenor and Sole Proprietor No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.

Dec. 8 1846.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Read the following letter written to our Agent at Bowling Green, Ky, by a gentleman of high standing in that place.

Mr. *Joseph L. Younglove*—Sir·

As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly to the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, & produced a consequent debility of my system geuerally, to such a degree that it was with dificulty I could walk, to do which even for a short distance, experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healty than I had been for years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine, I can confidently recommend it as a powerful "Tonic" a certain cure for affectious of the lungs, unless it may be in a case of consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.

March 7, 1846 Bowling Green Ky.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[Read the following statement of facts from Mr. E. Baily, a highly respectable merchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois,]

Messrs Phelps & Blakeley, St, Louis, Mo,

Gentlemen.—A desire to benefit the afflicted throughout the land has alone induced me to make the following statement of facts respecting one of the most astonishing cures ever recorded, My son, now 17 years old, has been afflicted during his whole life with a constant cough, pain in the side and chest, accompanied with night sweats and hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility; and at intervals during the night his first expectoration would become so great as to endanger his life from strangulation. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief—in fact so alarming were the symtoms and so inveterate was his disease, that I was compelled to believe him beyond the reach of medical aid. All our neighbors and friends who saw him, regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching the grave. After having thus exhausted the skill of our best physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon by the advice of a friend to make use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

He commenced its use about the 30th of December, 1841, the first bottle of which gave astonishing relief, and began again indulge in the fond hope that he might yet be restored to health.

After having continued the use of it until 3 bottles had been taken, the disease was entirely removed and his shattered constitution and emaciated form restored to sound and permanent health which he continues to enjoy up to the present time.

I believe the genuine Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry to be one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered—knowing, as I do, that the above cure was effected solely by its use.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

April 9, 1846. ELI BAILY.

☞Cures similar to ihe above are constantly being performed in all parts of the country, and we should be destitute of all feeling of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases to resort ot once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.

⁂The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam bf Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, in June, a black and white spotted STEER about 2 years old, no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

DAVID HUSBAND.

nov. 24.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled.* without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 15 1846-3m.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the·

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

JOB PRINTING.

NETLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

AEXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria. Russia, Cassimer

AND

WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves,* of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

Jayne's Medicine.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

22) THIS medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c,. is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preperations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.—*Somerset (Maine) Journal.*

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. S South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most NATURAL as well as the most EFFECTUAL agent in arresting and curing

PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says YES, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflamation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, & Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchatis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and

ASTHMA.

Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYYE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues HAVE NOT, NOR CANNOT BE OVERRATED; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This late discovery of Dr. Jayne, awakens the praises of the press in all parts of the country. The fact is, the more the article becomes known, the less peace has the Doctor. A continual stream of bald heads keep pourig into his establishment, who go to bed at night, dream of long and flowing locks, and awake in the morning and find the vision realized. We saw a bewitched damsel a few days since, the curl of whose auburn locks attracted our attention, and for some time we did not recognise an old friend. "Bless us, Maria," said we, "where did you raise that beautiful hair?" "Thank you, sir," said the blushing girl, "You must ask Dr. Jayne." The fact is, that although the Doctor is verging into the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, he understands how to please the ladies.—*Public Ledger.*

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 *JOHN C. KURTZ.*

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in genral, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centrevill,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

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Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Beilin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.